

Temperance Hotels.

While waiting at a depot, the other day, we heard a gentleman inquiring for a good hotel. "There is a Temperance House a few rods from here," said the person addressed, "it is called a good house, but I have not called yet, as I have had no occasion to stop in town since it was opened." "Pooh!" said the stranger, "I'm a temperance man, but I never call at temperance hotels, they are so poorly patronized they can't afford to keep good accommodations."

Reader, the world is full of just such temperance men as this. What a glorious and cheering thought it is, though, that on the great moral battle-field the "race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong," else the swarms of Judases would long since have ruined the cause. Thank God, there are some true hearts ever! We have Temperance Houses inferior to none where Bacchus presides, and a traveling community to support them.

Even in Sandusky County we have one temperance house, (the St. Lawrence, at Clyde,) and in Seneca County the Shawhan is a true temperance house. The proprietor is an old pioneer in this reform. For twenty six years he has stood up nobly in this glorious enterprise. He has stood when to be steadfast was an effort—he stood immovable when the blight of intemperance had almost destroyed and isolated our young Republic—he stood by the cause when darkness covered the land and gross darkness the people. Success then, say we, to friend PATTERSON—With such a proprietor, it is no marvel that the Shawhan House is a favorite with all the traveling community—the pride of its temperance patrons—the house in Tiffin.

Such temperance(?) men as we first alluded to, ought by all means to call, as there they will find all the luxuries of a first class hotel, for such is the Shawhan House. And in traveling elsewhere, perhaps selfishness would prompt them to do right, if principle did not.

"Spiritual Telegraph."

In looking over the *Spiritual Telegraph*, we learn, upon the authority of Judge Edmonds, that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher having conversed with him upon the subject of Spiritualism became quite favorably impressed with his views. He says, "Mr. Beecher preached a course of four sermons covertly, and as his congregation could bear; but ere long he will no doubt come out plainly."

This information, however, is not more remarkable than many other things stated in the same article, namely:

The interview between Judge Edmonds and the Reporter of the *Herold*. Mediums are said to converse fluently not only in the mundane languages, but in the language of the inhabitants of the Planet Mars! Instances are given where chairs have shot across the room with the speed of a locomotive; and have even followed the medium up flights of stairs—going step by step, &c.

This is a wonderful age truly, when papers are started expressly to disseminate such information as this! The believers, it appears, style themselves the "New Church," and believe they are the embodiment of a new phase in Christendom, "Rational Morality."

The same paper, Nov. 12th, contains a letter from Dr. Ashburner, in which he gives an account of visiting a medium with some friends. After conversing upon much interesting matter, some prophecies were made, says the writer, "but as they involved matters I do not feel at liberty to allude to, I shall pass them with the remark, that I have since had a Spiritual communication informing me that these were 'one-sided guesses,' made according to the wish which prevailed at the time." It would appear that we are not to depend upon prophetic communications made to us by Spirits, whose eager wish may outrun their discretion.

Would it not always be better to consult the "law and the testimony," as we were commanded to do many hundred years ago?

Consolidation of Cities.

The citizens of Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Bushwick have resolved to unite the three cities into one, by a vote of more than five to one. The united population of the three cities will exceed 200,000 making it the third city in the Union.

The name of the new city will be Brooklyn. It is believed that next year, New York and Brooklyn will consolidate, making a population nearly as large as Paris.

The Boston Transcript says that a plan for enlarging that city, by annexing all the towns within five miles, and thus making it equal in size and population to the third city in the United States, will be presented for the early consideration of the next Legislature.

Texas Items.

The Texas Ranger says the four companies of the Eighth Infantry that had been ordered to El Paso have now been ordered to New Mexico, to join Gen. Garland's command. Two companies of artillery and one of mounted riflemen will proceed to El Paso, in place of the Eighth Infantry battalion.

The Brazos river is reported to be navigable as far as Richmond. The steamer Major Harris and one or two schooners, had gone up at last advice for freight.

The planters are fast hauling in their cotton to the landing.

A gentleman from the Sabine Pass informs us that the Sabine and Reches rivers are now in navigable condition, but there is but one boat at present there. A very considerable increase in the shipments of cotton will take place this year over any previous year from that port.

The Texas Ranger says their talk of Gov. Bell raising a few companies of Rangers to protect the frontier against Indian hostilities, recently threatened.

We take the following items from the Huntsville Item of the 5th inst:—
The weather has grown cold in the last two or three days, just the same as old Winter himself. In Cincinnati we hear of no new cases of yellow fever, though several more deaths have occurred. The town has lost some of its best citizens, and some time will be required before it recovers from the shock.

Cotton has begun to arrive on the banks of the Trinity.
Eight companies of the Fifth Infantry, says the Ledger left San Antonio for Eagle Pass on the 31st of October.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.

The President has been suffering this week from an attack of bilious fever, and by advice of his physicians is now confined to his room.

The clerks in the Census Office except four were dismissed to-day.

It has been settled here that J. S. Walls shall be Mr. Atherton's successor as Senator from New Hampshire. Mr. Walls will accordingly be appointed by the Governor until the Legislature meets in June next.

Late from Mexico.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.

The City Council have not yet acted on the application for endorsement of five millions of bonds of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The New Orleans mail of Wednesday has been received. The papers contain full details of Mexican news.

The "Diario Oficial," refers to the trouble at Acapulco with the Schooner L. B. Allen. It says the vessel was seized for an infraction of the laws, but Mr. Gadsden, U. S. Minister, having solicited the President to interpose his authority, and permit the vessel to continue her voyage to Acapulco. His Excellency was pleased to consent, as a proof of the desire by which he is actuated to maintain and render yet closer the good relations which exist between the two countries.

The Diario also contradicts the report that the U. S. ship St. Lawrence, had arrived at Acapulco, and threatened the bombardment of the town.

Loss of the Steamer Volant.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 16.

The steamer Volant was burnt to-day, on the Yazoo river. She was heavily laden.—One of her passengers was burnt to death.—Bent and cargo a total loss.

Heavy failure—Railroad assignment.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.

A house engaged heavily in the West India Trade, on India Wharf, failed yesterday to a large amount.

The directors of the Rutland & Burlington Railroad have assigned the property of this road to the trustees of second mortgage bonds for the benefit of all concerned, being unwilling to pay the present high rates of interest for money to meet the floating debt of six per cent bonds now falling due.

Printing School for Girls.

The Forest City Democrat says the printing office of the New York Day Book, has been converted into a school for teaching girls to set types. Upwards of thirty, it is said, have already been instructed in the art, and new scholars are taken as fast as situations are obtained for those taught.

If some enterprising printer, a friend to enlarging woman's range of employment, would establish a school of the same kind he would meet with plenty of pupils in this City.

The experiment in the Dispatch office at Pittsburgh, has been completely successful. Eight young ladies are constantly employed, and are rapidly becoming expert types. Order, quiet and contentment reign in their composition room, which is neatly carpeted and furnished.

The experiment of employing females, has also succeeded admirably in the Sentinel office, at Jefferson. In a few years girls will generally be substituted for men. And why not?

The Difficulties at Erie.

We have reason to believe, what we are suspected in the first instance, that the foolish uproar in our sister city is limited to irresponsible outsiders, who, having no real interest in the matter at all, standing in the position of meddlers and disturbers of the peace.

The facts are simply these:—The Erie and North East Railroad Company have come to the conclusion, for very obvious reasons, that the interests of the public as well as the interest of the Company required a track of uniform gauge from Cleveland to Buffalo; and they have accordingly determined to reduce their track to the same gauge with the Buffalo and State Line and Cleveland and Erie tracks. They have an undoubted right to do under their charter and the laws of Pennsylvania; but a few turbulent spirits at Erie, discontented by the more respectable portion of the community, have undertaken to say that the change shall not be made! We apprehend that, in a case so plain as this, there can be no serious difficulty.

Indiscriminate censure upon the people of Erie is of course unjust. The leading men of the city, and especially all who as Directors and Stockholders are interested in the road and have a voice in the matter, as well as a large portion of the more respectable citizens, deeply deplore the occurrences that have given trouble and disturbed the quiet of the city. We think all difficulty will very speedily disappear.—*Clev. Herald.*

Roast beef, serenity of mind, a pretty wife, and cold water baths, will make most any man "healthy, wealthy, and wise."

American Competition with England.

From the London Examiner.

A writer to whose compilation the *Times* gives space and a conspicuous position, has taken more than one opportunity of enlarging upon a competition with which our merchants are threatened in India and Asia, on the part of American traders. The ships of the United States appear on the Mexican coast, as well as at Kutch, Muscat and other places with various articles which they barter for the produce of those countries; the American commodities being principally a certain coarse cotton fabric which they call sheeting, and dollars. The Americans appear to enjoy a particular advantage over our traders—in that of conducting their barter individually, in ships which are independent, floating, pushing, shops, instead of working by routine through large establishments at Bombay; and thus they not only save expense, but in such particular transaction secure the largest amount of profit.

Another advantage they have, is expressed by the political agent at Kutch, who says of the sheeting, that it "finds acceptance among the people of the country, because it lasts longer than the cloths imported from Bombay." "This indicates the true force of the competition which we have to dread from the United States. If America can cut us out in India, where we occupy the entire country with our Government and commerce, the ridicule and the disgrace would be greater than any which the most anti-commercial country has incurred.

But there is something in this superiority of tissue over the manufacturers in England. The comparison is not made for the first time nor only in cotton sheeting. It is reported from the Hudson River Railway, that British rail rails become in a worse condition within twelve months than American within a number of years. There may be exaggeration in this; but we have had complaints of our rails from our own official and scientific investigators, who have declared the bad make of our iron to be a frequent source of accident. At the last meeting of the Sheffield cutlers, the Master cutter declared that American cutters were cutting them out in knives; knives of American make being preferred to ours, because the material does not give way under use as those of Sheffield are sometimes found to do. In short, notwithstanding the sharp practice and hasty habits of America, they are in some branches of trade earning the repute for sterling stuff, and make which used to be our own; and if we suffer them to win that reputation from us altogether, then indeed we shall have lost more than if India were annexed to us."

The Thirty-Third Congress.

The returns from Louisiana and Mississippi—the last to elect Congressmen—have been received, and the House of Representatives may now be summed up thus:

Democrats	159
Whigs	72
Abolitionists	3
Total	234

In the Senate the majority will be almost proportionately as large for the Democrats, and when the vacancies are filled will in all probability stand—

Democrats	41
Whigs	21
Total	62

The disparity will not be so great in point of intellect. The Whigs have such men as EVERETT, CLAYTON, EDWARD, BAKER, BELL and PEARCE, against whom the Democracy will find it hard to bring their equals out of their own ranks.

Money Market.
The pulse of change is growing stronger every day. In New York, and at Boston, money is plentiful, and business men breathe freer. The late panic is looked upon as "the product of fear," yet, healthful in its effects, and sure to guard against difficulties in the future. We are content. The country is rich enough and will be able to do, and to have done, whatever may be needed, to carry on its business, or develop its resources.

NO SABBATH.

Written by a journeyman printer of Scotland—who obtained the prize for the essay in which it occurs.—

"Yorkshire I think how the abstraction of the Sabbath would lessen the value of the working classes, with whom we are identified. Think of labor thus going on in one monotonous and continuous and eternal cycle—limbs forever on the track, the fingers forever plying the eye-balls forever straining, the brow forever sweating, the feet forever plodding, the brain forever throbbing, the shoulders forever drooping, the loins forever aching, and the restless mind forever scheming.

"Think of the beauty it would efface, of the merry heartedness it would extinguish, of the giant strength it would waste, of the resources of nature that it would exhaust, of the aspiration it would crush; of the sickness it would breed; of the projects it would wreck; of the groans that it would extort; of the lives that it would immolate; and of the cheerless graves that it would prematurely dig? See them toiling and mowing, sweating and fretting, grinding and gathering, mowing and reaping, razing and building, digging and planting, unloading and storing, striving and struggling—in the garden and in the field, in the garbary and in the barn, in the factory and in the mill, in the warehouse and in the shop, on the mountain and in the ditch, on the road-side and in the wood, in the city and in the country, on the sea and on the shore, on the earth, in days of brightness and days of gloom. What a sad picture would the world present if we had no sabbath."

Gems of Thought.

The following paragraph which we find disconnected from either caption or signature, strikes us as true indeed:

"None of us know what we can live past till we have proved it. God sends strange strength to carry us on from one great trial to the next that is reserved for us. We live through them—and past them. So that to the world they seem over; so that strangers cheerfully observe to each other, that 'we seem quite ourselves.'"

"The young fellow whose girl told him she didn't want him any longer, wears a fifty-six weight in his hat to prevent him from growing any more."

"Aim high in life. If you don't hit the stars, you can land in the mud. Any thing is better than stupid inaction. Even a mummy is better than a half dozen lazy ones."

LEGISLATURE.—The corrected list of the next Legislature shows the following:

Senate—Democrats	26
Whigs	7
Free Soil	2
Total	35
House—Democrats	70
Whigs	17
Fusionists and Free Soil	9
Total House	96
Total, on joint ballot	131
Total Democrats	96

Dem. majority on joint ballot 61

Much is said of Alexander Smith, who has so recently appeared among the poets of England. By some he is praised as the most remarkable genius of modern times; by others he is even placed below poets of the third rate. It is quite probable a great diversity of opinions will prevail, until we shall see more of the author, and be prepared to judge understandingly of his merits. Here is a fine passage from his pen—a Gem of Thought certainly:

We must reverse the plans of ages. Let the body sweat; so that the soul be calmer, why should it work? Say, and I spent the path of half my life. And made me master of my English law. What gain had I on restriction more than such as bath the body of a clown, That could turn a cornet on earth? A single soul is richer than all worlds; Its acts are only shadows of itself. And oft its wondrous wealth is all unknown: 'Tis not a monstrous range, whose ragged sides Feed straggling flocks of sheep—picture the large sides. And they once plentiful of gold. We must go down, And work our souls like mines; make books our lamps. Not shrines to worship at; nor heed the world—Let it go roaring past. You sigh for Fame? 'Tis not to serve as long as Jacob for his love, So you might win her? Spirits calm and still Are high above your order, as the Lira Sit large and tranquil o'er the restless clouds. That sweep and lighten, pat the earth with hail And fret it cruel away. The truly great Rest in the knowledge of their own desert, Nor seek the confirmation of the world.

APPLE MOLASSES.

The juice of the sweet apple, is probably well known to most of our readers, makes an excellent molasses. The article when properly made, is pure, possessing a vinous, or rather brandied flavor, which renders it greatly superior for mince, apple, or tart pies, to the bet's West India molasses. If it is made from four apples, a small quantity of imported molasses may be added to modify the flavor.

But made with it, possesses a brisk and highly rapid flavor, which common molasses does not impart. Four and a half barrels of good cider will make a barrel of molasses, costing, about \$6.50. One who has had considerable experience in manufacturing the article says:

"I make little cider; my apple are worth more to feed my hogs than for cider; but I make a practice of selecting my sweet apples, those that furnish the richest, heaviest liquor and make a cheese from them, using the cider thus obtained for making apple or quince preserves, boiling down for molasses, and keeping two or three barrels for drink or ultimate conversion into vinegar. When new from the press, and before fermentation commences that which I intend for boiling is brought to the house, and boiled in brass kettles to the proper consistency; taking care not to burn it, and the quantity to be boiled, or the number of barrels required to make one of molasses, will depend greatly on the kind of apples, and the richness of the new liquor. Four, or four and a half are generally sufficient; but when care is not used in making the selection of apples, five barrels may be necessary; but let it take more or less, enough must be used to make the molasses, when cold; as thick as the best West India. When boiled sufficiently, it should be turned into vessels to cool, and from thence into a new sweet barrel, put into a cool cellar, where it will keep without trouble, and be ready at all times."

A Model Love Letter.
The following is a copy, verbatim, et literatim, of a punnet of a love letter, picked by our devil, the other day. It would certainly indicate that the "schoolmaster was abroad!"

clearland ohio september the 10.

dear mis i like this present opportunity of informing you that i am well at present but except a grate big korn on my leg b to and i hope these few lines may find you enjoying the same state of Health dear mis you ought to be here to day to see how the culled pers are doing i am to day in a protracted meeting to day and Every body is taking pleasure but me and there is no pleasure with me excepting you are near. dear mis Please forgive me if i offend you i am very lonesome without you i would be very happy to see you at present if you only knowed how. Anshus i am to see you and no whether your Well or not if you Think me worthy of your love on slightest attention you will please to answer this letter and Releve my aking Brest i am now in a little sperris S—It told me how you was not a going east my Pen cant describe my feelings when i heard that you was a anticipating of going east i hope you have given up all such thoughts and will come Here to spend the winter if you will There will be no cause to regret it that i came up here before you dearest idel of my heart i am rich now i am to day to day of enjoying you Am not rich now i am to day to day of enjoying you speak in the language of Shaksper i charis myself A gain please to excuse my bad writing i think i have Spelt all the Words right My pen is bad i shal not live long if i dont soon hear of you so i bid you A deu.

your Affectionate lover g—
to mis—Ohio City.

ARDENT SPIRITS.—Among the proceedings of the Virginia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, on the 1st inst, we notice the following:

"The Bishop laid before the Conference a communication from the Secretary of the Missouri Conference, recommending, for the approval of the several Conferences, a proposed alteration of the discipline, so as to prohibit the sale, use, or manufacture of ardent spirits by members of the church, which was read by the Secretary, and discussed at length by a large number of the members of the Conference. The vote being taken, the Conference refused to concur with the Missouri Conference resolutions—yeas 65, nays 32."

The Turkish Empire.

A wrong impression is very generally entertained in regard to the political structure of the Turkish Empire, lending the liberally inclined, while admiring its position in regard to Russia, yet to rejoice in the prospect of its approaching defeat, and the consequent enlightenment and Christianization of the Turkish dominions."

Whatever may have been the policy of the Turks in past centuries, it has been one of steady progress and reform, since the accession of Mahmoud, father of the present Sultan, Abdul Medjid. The measures initiated by the one have been carried out by the other. The most important of them is the educated edict or *hatti-humayun* promulgated at Gul-Hane on Nov. 3, 1839. By this document all citizens, whether Mahometan, Armenian, Greek, Catholic or Hebrew, are assured of "perfect security for their lives and fortunes;" taxes are ordered to be equitably distributed and regularly levied;—the term of service in the army is fixed at the same period for all, and irregular impressions are forbidden; the sale of public offices is made a crime; the Courts of Justice are thrown open equally to all; the right to hold, devise and transfer property is guaranteed to all; and liberty of conscience is placed under the protection of law, or, in the memorable words of Mahmoud, "Muslimans must only be distinguished from other men at the Mosque, Christians at the Church, and Jews at the Synagogue."

That time, efficiency has been given to this decree, by re-organizing the law-courts, the public institutions, the financial administration, the army and navy, in close imitation of those of France.

Nor is this all. The Common Schools of Turkey are free and gratuitous, and sustained by Government. There are 396 in Constantinople alone, educating 23,000 children. The system embraces secondary or high schools, of which there are six at the Capital. There is a military College and a Naval College. There is an Agricultural College and a Medical College. There is a Normal School to educate teachers, and two other Schools to educate young men who are to hold public offices—all free, and all under Government protection! And if any object to these because the Koran is made a text book, permission is given them to build and endow schools of their own persuasion, and read their own Bibles therein—a permission of which the Christians have several times availed themselves. Besides there has been since 1846 a "Council of Instruction" whose duties are similar to those of our Regents of the University and Superintendent of Schools. The "High Court" has the functions of our Court of Appeals, and the "Commercial Code" is formed after the French Admiralty decisions which are cited as precedents in our courts.

The notion that the Turks permit no books save the Koran, is sufficiently refuted by reference to the various libraries of Constantinople which contain upwards of 50,000 volumes in Arabic, French, Greek, &c. Journals also are published in the city in each of these languages.

The days of the "sack and bawstring"—such prolific themes for romance—are gone by. Since the accession of Abdul Medjid, there has not been a single execution by his order, or out of the due course of law.

And lastly, so far from Christians being hooded at in the streets, as many suppose, some of them are actually invested with public office, in the administration of the provinces and foreign embassies, as in the case of Prince Kallimachi at Paris, and M. Musurus at Vienna. Of the thirty million subjects of the Sultan, nearly twelve are Christian.

These are the "heretics" whom the Czar is going to "exterminate" in behalf of the "orthodox faith." If he succeeds, serfdom, religious persecution, unequal taxation, and military rule will be substituted for the institutions we have enumerated. At this day the mass of the inhabitants of Turkey are more enlightened, more educated, more free, and better governed than the mass of those who live under the rule of the Autocrat.

Were it not for the debasing influence of polygamy, their social condition might be as superior as their political. Even in reference to this, reform has not been idle. Infractions of the laws of marriage and divorce laid down in the Koran, are punished with severity.—Except polygamy itself is counted as immorality, the state of morals in Constantinople is far superior to that in either Paris, Naples or London. The Slave trade, not only the African, but the Georgian and Circassian, is suppressed, or only secretly carried on,—and the public Slave bazaar at Constantinople has been closed by order of the Sultan.

In all these changes for the better the Sublime Porte has of course met with strenuous opposition. By turns they have excited the hostility of the Ulemas (priests), the Janizaries, and the Osmanlis (nobles). On the other hand, they have deservedly gained the affection and respect of the common people. Democratic institutions under an absolute master," says a recent French writer, "are the basis of Ottoman laws. Slavery of various gradations, from the minister to the serf, is basis of those of Russia.—*Atb. Jour.*

The Tribune says of the New York and Erie Railroad that:

"On Monday next, the wide track from Paterson to Jersey City having been completed, the change of cars at the former place will be dispensed with and passengers over the Erie route will be taken from Jersey City to Dunkirk or Buffalo on the wide gauge."

Block-Island is situated in the Atlantic Ocean, 20 miles Northeast from Montauk Point. It is but seven miles long, and is its widest part three miles. The island is remarkable as containing within its borders a large salt pond or lake, covering an area of 2,000 acres, and separated from the ocean only by a strip of land or sandy shore, about ten rods wide. Grace's Point, on the west side of the island, if fortified with a break-water, would give an additional security to life and property on the ocean. The large pond or lake referred to, is within a mile or two of Grace's Point, and in shore from the place of anchorage. By cutting through the narrow strip about ten rods, one of the finest inland harbors in the world would be accessible. The water averages from 10 to 20 fathoms in depth, and of such extent as to be capable of accommodating the largest fleet in the world. We hope the next Congress will appropriate funds for this worthy object.

To destroy Bed Bugs, rub the bedstead well with lamp oil. This alone is good—but to make it more effectual, get a six-pence worth of quicksilver and add to it. Put it into all the cracks around your bed room.

It is difficult for the wisest of us all to tell of what trifles our prejudices and opinions have been gradually composed.

Editorial Briefs.

The month of October has been remarkable for the number of very destructive fires, which have occurred in different portions of the country. The total loss during the month is estimated at \$1,555,000.

Mr. Edward Olney, the Principal of the Perryburgh Union School, has accepted, the appointment of Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, in the Collegiate Institute at Kalamazoo, Michigan. He leaves Perryburgh very much regretted and beloved. From the spring of 1848 he has been associated with the educational interests of the town. He has the degree of A. M. from the Madison University, N. Y.

The Hon. William Latham, from California, is the youngest Congressman in the House, being only twenty-five years of age. He is a native of Ohio.

The central part of Australia is at the same distance from the equator as the island of Cuba.

McKendree College, at Lebanon, Ill., a Methodist institution—is crowded to overflowing with students.

At the late North Carolina State Fair at Raleigh, a mule of extraordinary size was exhibited. It measured six feet, six inches in height, and was as active as a horse. It was raised in Georgia.

The first stage commenced running between Boston and New York in June, 1872—once a fortnight. In the Boston Evening Post of July 8th, appears a notice soliciting patronage for this, "useful, new, and expensive undertaking." Notice is given that "coaches will leave New York and Boston on Monday, July 13th, and arrive at their destination on Saturday, the 25th, making the trip in *their* ten days.

It was estimated by a gentleman, who arrived at Oregon City, of the 2d, of September last, that 3,200 wagons were there on their way to Oregon.

A Yankee down east has invented this specific for the use of gold hunters. The operation is to grease himself well, lie down on the top of a hill, and then roll to the bottom. The gold and "nothing else" will stick to him. Price \$94 per box.

Parson Milton, of Newburyport, was once called upon for a prayer at a Fourth of July dinner and gave:

"O Lord, deliver us from sham patriotism, for Christ's sake, amen."

Experience brings out new facts every day the world grows wiser and wiser. Read the following:

The Springfield Republican tells a story of a young Democrat who was in great doubt in which of two towns he was entitled to vote. So he concluded to "make his vote tell" by voting in a town where there was usually one Whig majority. He did so, and it happened a Whig was elected. He returned to his own town and found that a Whig had also been elected there by one majority. Since then he has been profoundly wise upon the subject of the importance of a single vote.

Gerritt Smith is suffering from a rush of blood to the head. It is feared he will be unable to enter upon his Congressional duties.

The effect of character is always to command respect, and consideration. We sport and toy, and laugh with men or women who have none; but we never confide in them.

It is a proverb at our colleges, that the students who graduate with the highest honors, are seldom heard of afterwards.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.

Returns from 113 towns show the following result.

For Governor.

Washburn (whig) 57,682
Wilson (dem.) 32,076
Wilson (free soil) 28,450
Wals (hunker) 7,968
Scattering. 800

The proposed New Constitution is defeated by 5,000.

The Whigs have gained in the house. The Whigs have also a majority of Senators.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

The horse that ran the hundred mile race, died the evening of the day of the race.

A bed of iron ore was discovered at Warrenborough, N. Y., last week.

STANFORD, Nov. 22.

N. M. Lee, of Reading, Conn. was arrested this morning at his residence, by Sheriff Smith, charged with being chief of the gang who have been passing counterfeit bills on the Sanquoduct Bank, for two weeks past.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 22.

All towns but two give a majority of over 3,800 against holding a convention to revise the constitution of the State.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22.

The Steamer Empire City reached her dock this P. M. Her dates from Havana are to the 18th. No news of importance.

We are requested to state that on next Wednesday evening Mr. Shaw, proposes to give a dancing party to the citizens of Fremont. Among other new features, the SCOTCH DANCE, will be introduced. Mr. S. excels as a dancing master.

Those who are always mending the road to Heaven have no time to pursue it; as the man who carries the lantern stumbles offener than he who follows it.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Mrs. Nancy Mitchell, an aged widow in destitute circumstances, desires to obtain information of her sons Robert and Patrick Mitchell, who would doubtless aid her could she ascertain the place of their residence, or could they be informed of the necessities of their aged mother. Editors who copy this, will perform a work of charity. Any information may be directed to Mrs. Anna Tibbey, or the Rev. Dr. Lord, of Buffalo.

FREMONT PRICE CURRENT.

COLLECTED WEEKLY.	
Wheat per bushel	118.90